DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months $15
" " " 3 " 9
" " " 1 " 3
TRI-WEEKLY, for 6 months 10
" " 3 " 5
WEEKLY EDITION, for 6 months 5
No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC ACTS OF THE FIRST CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES,

Passed at the fourth session, which was begun and held at the city of Richmond, in the State of Virginia, on Monday, the seventh day of December, A. D., 1863, and ended on Thursday, the eighteenth day of February, 1864.

CHAP. LXVII.—An Act to amend the "Act for the assessment and collection of taxes," approved May first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

The Congress of the Confeergte State of America do enact, That the "Act for the assessment and collection of taxes," approved May first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, is hereby amended as follows: First. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to appoint a chief clerk for the office of the Commissioner of Taxes, who shall receive the same compensation allowed by law to the chief clerks of the other bureaus in the Treasury Department. Second. The second section of the said act is hereby amended and re enacted so as to read as follows: Section second. That for the purpose of assessing, levying and collecting all taxes and internal duties, each State shall constitute a tax division, over which shall be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, one State Collector, who shall be a resident and freeholder in such State, with a salary of one-tenth of one per cent. on the amount collected in each State: *Provided*, That in no case, shall the salary be less than two thousand nor more than five thousand dollars, and said State Collector shall, under the regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Taxes, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be charged with the duties imposed upon himself, and with superintendence and direction of all the duties of the various officers in his division or State, created by this act. The said State Collector shall give bond, with sureties, to discharge the duties of his office, in such amount as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall take oath faithfully to discharge the duties of his office, and to support and defend the Constitution of the Confederate States." Third. Thirteenth section of the said act is hereby amended and re-enacted, so as to read as follows: "Section thirteenth, That the lists aforesaid, shall be taken at such times as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Taxes, under the direction of Secretary of the Treasury, or with reference to the time when the said taxes become due, and the assessors, respectively, after collecting the said lists, shall proceed to arrange the same, and to make two general lists, the first of which shall exhibit, in alphabetical order, the names of all persons liable to pay any tax, residing within the collection district, together with the value and assessment or enumeration, as the case may require, of the objects liable to taxation within such district, for which each such person is liable, or for which any firm, company or corporation is liable, with the amount of tax payable thereon; and the second list shall exhibit, in alphabetical order, the names of all persons residing out of the collection district, owners of property within the district, together with the value and assessment or enumeration thereof, as the case may be, with the amount of tax payable thereon, as aforesaid. The forms of the said general lists shall be devised and prescribed by the State Collector, under the direction of the Commissioner of Taxes, and lists taken according to such forms, shall be made out by the assessor or assessors, and delivered to the district collector within thirty days after the time fixed by this act, as aforesaid. And if any assessor shall fail to perform any duty assigned by this act within the time aforesaid, not being prevented therefrom by sickness or other unavoidable cause, every such assessor shall be discharged from office, and shall, moreover, forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred dollars, to be recovered for the use of the Confederate States, with costs of suit." Fourth. Twenty-fourth section of said act is hereby amended and re-enacted so as read as follows: "Section twenty-four. That all property, coin, currency, credits, income and profits, and every article or object subjected to taxation, shall be estimated, valued and assessed, at the value thereof at the time of assessment, in Confederate treasury notes, unless otherwise provided in the law imposing the tax." Fifth. The thirty-sixth section of the said act is hereby amended and re-enacted so as to read as *to* follows: "Section thirty-sixth. The compensation of district tax collectors, shall be five per cent on the first twenty thousand dollars collected and paid over, two per cent on the next thirty thousand dollars collected and paid over, one per cent on the next fifty thousand dollars collected and paid over, and one-tenth of one per cent on all moneys collected and paid over, above the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. And there shall be allowed and paid to the several assessors, for their services under this act, eight dollars for every day employed in making lists and assessments under this act, the number of days being certified by the district collector and approved by the State Collector, and also eight dollars for every hundred taxable persons contained in the lists as completed by such assessor and delivered to the collector; *Provided*, That in cities and large towns, when, in his judgment, the public interest may require it, the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to increase the per diem compensation of assessors, not to exceed ten dollars per day,"

SEC. 2. Referees under the "act to lay taxes for the common defence, and carry on the Government of the Confederate States," approved April twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, shall be paid, for their services five dollars a day, while so employed, and assessors and collectors shall have power to compel the attendance of witnesses, by written summons, and to require their testimony in any matter or investigation, in reference to the assessments and estimates of taxes; such witnesses shall be entitled to the same compensation allowed witnesses for attending upon courts of record, in the State where they may be required to attend. Payments to referees and witnesses shall be made by the disbursing clerk in the office of Commissioner of Taxes, upon accounts certified as shall be required by the regulations of said office.

SEC. 3. Where personal chattels or goods are distrained for taxes, shall be claimed by any person other than the party for whose default distraint is made, the claimant shall file with the officer making the distraint, an affidavit, stating distinctly the nature and extent of his claim, and therenpon the right of property shall be determined as follows: The collector and the claimant shall each select a disinterested freeholder of the vicinage, who may call in a third in case of disageement. If the claimant shall neglect or refuse to select a freeholder on his part, the collector may select two, who shall proceed as before provided. Witnesses may be introduced by either party, and the decision in each case shall be final and conclusive. The referees and witnesses in such cases, shall be paid as provided in the second section, and any witness failing to attend upon the summons of referees, in any case mentioned in this act, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars, to be recovered with costs, in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to dispense with the use of individual lists, bills or statements required of tax-payers under the provisions of the "Act to levy taxes for the common defence and carry on the Government of the Confederate States," approved April twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and the "Act for the assessment and collection of taxes," approved May first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and the Commissioner of Taxes is hereby authorized and required, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to devise the manner and form of making returns and estimates of taxes, and to establish such system as may be deemed best for the assessment and collection of the taxes, without the individual lists, bills or statements, aforesaid: *Provided*, That the estimates of referees shall be made, as heretofore, in accordance with the provisions of the acts aforesaid.

SEC. 5. If the treasurer, or assistant treasurer, or depositary of money of the Confederate States, or any clerk in the office of such treasurer, assistant treasurer, or despositary, or any collector of taxes, shall, prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, in the course of the lawful business of such officer, have received in payment or on deposit in such office any forged or counterfeit treasury notes, and shall establish, by proof, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the receipt of such forged or counterfeit treasury notes, was not the result of any want of diligence, or care and attention on the part of such officer, but was in good faith a mistake, involving no fault on his part, said Secretary shall have power to relieve such officer from liability, on account of any forged or counterfeit note so received.

Approved February 17, 1864.

New Advertisements.

HEADQR'S CITY BATALION.

COMMISSIONED AND NON COMMISSIONED officers of the City batalion will meet at Market Hall at 8½ o'clock this evening for drill Ey order Maj. J. M. HECK, B. P. WILLIAMSON, A. A.

TALLY HO FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will begin on the third Monday in July and continue twenty weeks.

TERMS.

Tuition in English per session $100
" " Latin and Greek each $25
J. D. BAIRD, Principal.

june 28 d5t

TO THE PEOPLE OF WAKE COUNTY.

THE CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE and for Sheriff will meet and address their fellow-citizens at

Busbee's	Thursday	July	14
Banks'	Friday	"	15
Franklins	Saturday	"	16
Spikes	Monday	"	18
Dunnsville	Tuesday	"	19
Forestville	Wednesday	"	20
Rolesville	Thursday	"	21
Wakefield	Friday	"	22
Hood's	Saturday	"	23
Barney Jones'	Monday	"	25
Lashley's X Roads	Tuesday	"	26
Green Level	Wednesday	"	27
Morrisville	Thursday	"	28
Hayes'	Friday	"	29
Oak Grove	Saturday	"	30
Laws'	Monday	Aug't	1st
Thompson's	Tuesday	"	2
Wiley Lynn's	Wednesday	"	3

The Tax Collectors will also attend and all will have an opportunity of paying their State and County Taxes. W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.

june 27th 1864 dtf

New Auction and Commission House.

On Saturday, July 2nd 1864, in front of our Sales Room, we will sell, at 11 o'clock,
100 English Calf Skins,
5000 lbs Rags, Cotton & Wool
300 Shoe Knives
100 Butcher Knives
1 New Feather Bed
1 Lot of Bed Quilts
Lot of large Tin Cases
1 Set Single Harness
1 Superior Eight-day Clock
1 Fine Parlor Cooking Stove & pipe
1 Fine Top-Buggy & pole
1 Lot of Bar Iron
Rice and Tobacco
1 Lot Men's Shoes and Cavalry Boot
Hooks and Eyes
Watches
1000 Ivory Black
Lot of Spun Cotton
Blackberry Wine, in bottles and by the Gallon, a superior article for Medical purposes
A lot of Corn Whiskey, Apple Brandy and many other articles not enumerated.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & Co.
June 28th 1864 tf. Auctioneers.

Tax Notice.

I WILL attend my office, at the Court House, in the city of Raleigh on the 1st day of JULY next, for the purpose of collecting Taxes due from Merchants for the year ending 1st July, 1864
ju 25-129-d5t W. H. HIGH, Sheriff.

NOTICE.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM THE SUBscriber, a black TAN TERRIER, on the evening of the 22d inst. Any information will be thankfully received, and a liberal reward, will be paid to any person returning him.

H. G. LEIGH,
Genl. Hospital No. 8,
une 25 129-d1t* Raleigh, N. C.

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD CO.
VANCE, June 22, 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company will be held in the city of Raleigh, on Thursday July 14th, 1864.

Stockholders who cannot attend in person will please send their proxies. P. A. STAGG.
june 24-128-oaw5t Secretary.

GUARDIAN NOTICE.

All Persons are Hereby Forewarned from trading or boarding RICHARD TERRELL, my ward, for pay; as I will not pay any debt or contract he may make for board, or otherwise.

W. J. ALLEN, Guardian.
june 20-124-d3t&w2t

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. } RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1864. VOL. I—No. 131.

AUCTION SALES.

BY M. CRONLY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF

IMPORTED GOODS,

BY CATALOGUE.

ON THURSDAY, JUNE 30TH, 1864, COMmencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., I will sell, at my sales rooms No. 2, Granite Row, Wilmington, N. C., the entire cargoes of Steamships

BADGER AND LUCY,

With large consignments ex ships CHICORA, ALICE, FANNIE, CITY OF PETERSBURG, and other other vessels, viz:

DRY GOODS.

18 cases white ground Prints
17 cases black and white printed Muslins
13 cases Huckaback Towels
11 cases Organdie Muslins
8 bales Army Cloths
7 cases super Hosiery
7 cases Coats' and Clark's Spool Cotton
6 cases finishing Linen Thread
6 bales fancy Shirts
4 cases solid, broken and mourning Ginghams
3 cases black Lustre
3 cases Confederate Tweeds
3 cases ready made Clothing
2 cases Check and Stripes, mourning
3 cases coat, vest and bone Buttons
2 bales Barege
2 cases black Satin
2 cases super black Broadcloth
2 cases brown Holland
4 cases Flannel Shirts
2 bales mixed Meltons
1 bale blue and grey Serge
1 bale fancy Flannels
1 case Black Alpaca
1 case Black Orleans
1 case Paper Cambric, assorted colours
1 bale Mottled Alpaccas
1 case Beauregard Tweeds
1 case Southern Cloaking
1 case Black and White Prints
1 case Shirting
1 case Fancy Shawls
1 bale Linos, superior
1 case Mosquito Netting
1 case Ties, Gloves, &c
1 bale super Broad Cloth, assorted colours
1 case Irish Linen
1 case Pant Buttons
1 case Black and White Pins

SHOES, LEATHER, &c.

28 trunks Ladies', Gent's and Children's Shoes
19 cases Ladies', Gent's and Children's French Bootees, extra
8 cases Army Shoes
7 cases Barton's Bleached and Brown Shoe Thread
4 cases Fr Waxed Calf Skins
4 cases Chamois Skins
2 cases Morocco Skins

COTTON CARDS, CLOTHING, &c

35 cases Cotton Cards, No. 10s, part Whittemore's best
1 case Wool Cards
2 cases Card Clothing 32x4
2 cases Filleting

STATIONARY.

16 cases Cap, Letter and Note Paper
2 cases Guillott's Steel Pens
3 cases Pen Holders
1 case Pencils and Pens
1 case assorted stationary

BAGGING AND ROPE.

10 bales Gunny Bagging
149 coil Bale Rope

GROCERIES.

238 bags Rio Coffee
50 barrels brown Sugar
60 barrels crushed Sugar
182 kits No. 1 Mackerel
casks Chicory
10 boxes Sperm Candles
10 bags black Pepper
10 caddies Young Hysen Tea

HARDWARE, &c.

8 tons Hoop Iron
10 kegs Nails, assorted sizes
4 cases Wire
4 cases Gun Caps
12 bags Shot
cases Knives, Files and Razors

LIQUORS, &c.

2 quarter casks pure Cognac Brandy
1 half pipe pure Martel Brandy
1 quarter pipe pure Pinet, Castillon & Co., Brandy
1 eight pipe pure Otard, Dupuy & Co, Brandy
10 casks Whiskey
32 casks old Rum
100 cases Holland Gin
38 demijohns Holland Gin

DRUGS, &c.

30 cases Liquorice Paste
94 cases Liquorice Sticks
13 casks Alcohol
14 casks Alum
8 casks Epsom Salts
9 casks Balsam Copavia
9 bbls Tanner's Oil
42 kegs Bi. Carb. Soda
5 bbls Borax
3 cases Quinine
3 cases assorted Drugs
5 bbls Copperas
8 cases Potass Carb.
2 cases blue Mass
1 case Powd. Ipecac
1 case Iodide Potass and Iodine
2 casks Soda Crystals
2 casks Blue Stone
1 case Phosphorus

june 18-123 eod-6t

IMPORTANT INVENTION
FOR REPAIRING AND RENOVATING
OLD COTTON AND WOOL CARDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING OBTAINED a patant right for a sett of instruments to repair and renovate old Cotton and Wool Cards are now prepared to sell to any person, or persons, the right to use said instruments in any State or County in the Southern Confederacy.

With these instruments old Cotton and Wool Cards can be thoroughly repaired and renovated, and brought into use at a very small and trifling expense.

Any number of certificates as to the great usefulness of said instruments, can be obtained from those who have had Cotton and Wool Cards repaired, and it is important that we have them all repaired during the blockade so as to make them serviceable and fit for use.

We now offer to the public to sell State and County Rights to any person or persons, to use our patent for said instruments.

It requires but a small outlay to procure the instruments and make a beginning, and an active agent can make from $90 to $100 per day, and from $5,000 to $7,000 can be made in a county, and that in a very short time.

For particulars, as to price, instrument, &c., &c., address J. H. CARLISLE & CO.
Ringwood P. O., Halifax county, N. C.
jun-15-120 tw1m

A PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE FOURTH SESSION OF MISS MANGUM'S SCHOOL, will open on Friday the 29th July, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Willie P. Mangum.

Her pupils will find a home in her mother's family. Only a limited number can be received. For further information, address

MISS M. P. MANGUM,
Hillsboro', Orange county, N. C., care of Dr. J. F. Cain.
june 16th, 1864. tri-w-12t

Lost.

A KEY to Herring's patent Safe, No. 2901. It had six prongs. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the Post Office, in Raleigh, N. C. june 23 d2t*

FOR HIRE.

A SERVANT GIRL; a good Nurse, also good Washer and Ironer. Apply at this OFFICE.
june 23-127-d3t
Progress copy 3 times.

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I WILL attend with the Assessors at my office from the 5th, to the 12th of July, to receive the taxes on quarterly sales, due the 1st July 1864.

An amount equal to one-fifth of the tax on sales will be added, to be paid in Confederate notes of the new issue. RUFUS H. PAGE.
june 23-127-tjv12 Collector 19th District.

HO SE THIEF BROKE JAIL.

STEPHEN FUQUAY, A PRIVATE IN CAPT. C. A. White's Co. E, 67th regiment N. C. T., is from Harnett county, aged 18 years, 5 feet 7¼ inches high, fair complexion, grey eyes, light hair and by profession a farmer. Said Fuquay is a deserter and was committed to this jail for horse stealing. W. H. CULLOM, Sheriff.
Smithfield, N. C. June 20-127-d3t

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.

W. H. AND R. S. TUCKER AND W. R. Andrews, have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & Co., for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business. All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.
june 23 127-dtf

Bank of North Carolina.—The Stockholders who have Dividends now due on the Stock of this Bank, are hereby notified that the respective amounts *are laid aside in "Special deposit" in the old issue of the Confederate States Notes*, for them, and they are required to apply for the same at the Principal Bank, Branches and Agencies where payable.

By order of the Board.
C. DEWEY, Cash.
Raleigh May 25, 1864. 103-taw-1m

Hillsboro N. C. Military Academy.—The Second Session (1864) of this Institution, will commence July 1st. For Circulars and information apply to

Maj. WM. M. GORDON,
ma. 17 95-d3m

Headquarters 2nd District.

DEPARTMENT N. C. AND SO. VA.,
GOLDSBORO', N. C., June 21, 1864.

[*CIRCULAR.*]

CITIZENS ARE NOTIFIED THAT HEREafter permission WILL NOT be granted to pass through our lines to Newbern or Washington under any circumstances whatever.

By order of Brig. Gen. BAKER:
R. T. FULGHUM,
24-128-6t 1st Lieut. A. D. C. & A. A. A. G

I WISH TO BUY A GOOD BRANDY STILL. Address J. F. ALLEN, Louisburg N. C., and state particulars.
june 24-128 d3t*

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

I WILL, AS THE AGENT OF THE LATE JOSEPH BLOUNT, offer for sale, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the town of Hillsboro', on Tuesday, the 12th day of July next, the valuable farm, known as the David Hart place, within two miles of Hillsboro', and containing three hundred and sixty-one acres—more than one half of which is in woods. Said farm is in first-rate condition, with fences thoroughly repaired. The house contains eight rooms in good repair, with all necessary out buildings in good condition with the exception of two barns. The farm has on it two excellent Orchards of selected fruit trees, two good meadows, and is abundantly watered.

Terms, twelve months credit, bond with approved security, bearing interest from 1st day of January 1865; the title to be reserved until the purchase money is paid in.

WILLIAM H. STANDIN, Agent.
june 15-120-deod15t

$200 REWARD.

STRAYED or was stolen, from the subscriber, on the night of the 25th of June, near the Wake and Johnston county line, on the Fayetteville and Raleigh road, Two Large Rawbone Black HORSES both showing recent marks of the harness. One very black, with full mane hanging on both sides of his neck, and tail very full and long, with as square flat rump. The other has very little main or tail, has a sharp rump, and is of a lighter color, both recently shod.

I will give the above reward, and pay all expenses, for their apprehension so that I can get them, or for their delivery to me at Warrenton, N. C. O. R. SMITH.
June 27, 1864-130 d6t*

SEQUESTRATED DEBTS.

THE undersigned will attend at the following times and places, to collect the interest on the Sequestrated Debts in his District, viz:

at Hillsboro;	July	14th,	1864.
"Raleigh	"	20 & 21.	"
"Fayetteville	"	27. 28 & 29.	"

G. H. WILDER, Receiver.
Fayetteville *Observer* copy till July 29.
june 27 dtjy 29.

$300 REWARD.

I WILL PAY the above reward of three hundred dollars for the apprehension or confinement in Jail either in North Carolina or Virginia, my negro boy HENRY, so that I can get him.—Said boy is 23 years old, was raised in Orange county Virginia, and has been in Richmond for the last four years with Mr. Davis; he is 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark mulatto, complains of rheumatism in both legs and arms, spare made. Said boy left my plantation in Davie county, North Carolina on 19th inst, and may be trying to make his way back to Virginia.
june 27 1864—d10t. T. N. COOPER.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1864.

Stenographers and Phonographers.—Proposals will be received by the undersigned until the first day of September next, for contracts for making verbatim reports of the proceedings and debates of the Senate of the Confederate States.

The contractor will be required to furnish his own assistants. The sessions of the Senate will, it is estimated, average about six months per annum, and about three hours per day.

Stationary will be furnished at the expense of the Senate, as also a reporter's room for writing out notes, together with lights and fuel.

The contract will be made for one year from the first Monday of November next, and a pro rata compensation paid the contractor monthly.

The reports must embrace a verbatim report of all motions, resolutions, remarks, speeches, and such amendments offered as may be necessary to explain the debates.

The committee estimate that the principal reporter and three assistants can perform the work.

The chief reporter and his assistants will be officers of the Senate, and entitled to the privileges and immunities incidental thereto, and removal by the Senate for any want of capacity or fidelity.

A fair copy of the daily reports must be written complete in time for the next daily morning papers.

Proposals will be addressed to JAMES L. ORR, Anderson, South Carolina.

JAMES L. ORR, Chairman,
R. W. JOHNSON,
A. G. BROWN.
Richmond, June 11th. 1864. 121—taw15t.

WANTED.—A Good Copying Clerk. Apply to,

Capt. J. W. HINSDALE.
A. A. G. Hd. Qrs. Reserve, N. C.,
une 25 d1t. Raleigh, N. C.,

Candidates' Cards.

Pitt County.

WE are requested by many citizens to announce the old Ticket for re-election to the Legislature.

Senate—Dr. E. J. BLUONT.
House of Commons—C. PERKINS.
june 23-d6t. and B. G. ALBRITTON.

MANY citizens and Soldiers will vote for Capt. JOHN F. DANCY, as a most suitable man for the times to represent Edgcombe and Wilson Counties in the House of Commons, of the next General Assembly. Without authority of Capt. Dancy. june 21-125 dte

CRAVEN COUNTY.

To the Soldiers and Citizen Voters of Craven

AT TH SOLICITATIONS OF MANY friends, I offer myself a candidate for re-election to represent the county of Craven in the House of Commons, in the next Legislature of North Carolina. If elected, I will serve you to the best of my ability, a all times guarding well your interests. T. H. GASKINS.
june 12-118 dte 1st Lt. Co. B, 67th Rgt. N C T

For the Sheriffalty of Craven.—We are authorized to announce, that ALEXANDER C. LATHAM is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, in the county of Craven.
may 24-101-dtf.

FOR SHERIFF.

WE ARE AUTHORISED TO ANNOUNCE THOMAS J WHITAKER, a candidate for reelection to the office of Sheriff for the county of Jones. june 2 109-dtf

FOR SHERIFF OF WILSON.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE W. W. BATTS, as a candidate for Sheriff of Wilson county, at the ensuing election.
Joyner's Depot, June 15. 121-tde.

Granville County.

WE are authorized to announce Dr. W. P. YOUNG, of the army of Northern Virginia, as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons to represent the people of Granville in our next Legislature. He will support Governor Vance for re-election as Governor for the next term. ju 10-116-tf

WAKE COUNTY.

THE SHERIFFALTY.—We are authorized and requested to announce W. H. HIGH, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, at the election in August. ju 17-tde-d&w

TO THE CITIZENS, SOLDIERS AND REFUGEES OF PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

WE are authorized to announce GEO. W. HINTON, a candidate to represent Pasquotank county in the next House of Commons.
ma 10-89-dtw&wte

TO THE VOTERS OF CRAVEN COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS: I announce myself a candidate for re-election to the Senate for the next Term of our Legislature. During the past Term, I have endeavored to discharge my duties faithfully, and according to my ability. I thank you for the honor you have heretofore done me, and hope to merit your continued confidence and support.

Your Obt Serv't
june 14 121-dte NATHAN WHITFORD.

To the Soldiers and Voters of Martin County.

HAVING been repeatedly solicited by many friends in and out of the army, I have consented to announce myself as a candidate to represent the county of Martin in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina. As to the policy of the country, I will simply state, that I believe the surest way to obtain a permanent and early peace, is for the people at home to support the Administration of the President, and to do all in their power to ameliorate the condition of the soldiers' families. Having, I trust, faithfully served my country in the field for the last three years, I flatter myself that I know something of a soldier's life, and that I feel for him an interest that no one else can feel who has not borne with him his toils and privations. His interest is the interest of our common country. I am a Vance man and am "tooth and toe nail" opposed to Holden. I will simply add, that if elected to the position, it is not my intention to leave the army, and during the time not spent in the Legislative Halls, I will be found, as in duty bound, with my gallant Regiment, sharing with them the fortunes of war. If elected, the interest of both citizens and soldiers shall be served to the best of my ability. If not, I cheerfully abide their decision.

Very Respectfully,
CHAS. W. KNIGHT,
Lieut. Col. 31st N. C. T.
June 9, 1864. 119-d2ct

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

To the Soldiers and Citizens (voters) of Wilson and Edgecombe Counties:

HAVING BEEN STRONGLY SOLICITED by many of the leading citizens of Wilson and Edgecombe, I take this method to announce myself as a candidate to represent you in the House of Commons of the next Legislature. I was born and raised among you, and I flatter myself that my past and present course of life and public sentiments are somewhat known to you; and should you honor me with your confidence, by electing me one of your representatives, my future conduct shall be in accordance with my past professions and actions. I feel a deep interest in our struggle for independence, and heartily endorse the measures that have been adopted for its accomplishment. Believing that our rulers are actuated by pure and patriotic motives, I am in favor of constantly manifesting to them our high appreciation of their labors, and cheering and sustaining them when bad men abuse and villify them, and seek to undermine our confidence in their integrity and patriotism. I am in favor of making ample provisions for the soldiers and soldier's families, believing it a high public duty to provide by suitable legislation for every necessary want, so as to relieve the minds of our brave defenders from all care and anxiety on account of their support and comfort.

LARRY D. FARMER.
Wilson, N. June 3, 1864. je 8-114-d3w*

Johnston County.—We are authorized and requested to announce the following gentlemen as the Conservative candidates to represent the county of Johnston in the next General Assembly:

For the Senate—THOS. D. SNEAD, Esq. For the Commons—W. G. BANKS and W. A. SMITH.

This ticket was selected by the Reserves from Johnston, in camp at Goldsboro, and by a mass meeting of the citizens remaining at home, held at Smithfield on the 28th of May. These gentlemen will be supported by all true Conservatives. They endorse the platform of Vice President Stephens, Gov. Brown and W. W. Holden, and if elected will do all they can to procure an early and honorable peace June 3 110 dte.

I am Authorised to Announce S. A. Poe, of Caldwell County, as a candidate to represent the Senatorial District composed of the Counties of Caldwell, Burke and McDowell, in the next General Assembly of North Carolina.
june 18 123-d4w.

SHERIFF OF CATAWBA COUNTY.

WE are authorized to announce that JONAS CLINE is a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Catawba County in August next. june 27, 1864. dte.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

To the Soldiers & Citizen Voters of Davidson County:—We are permitted to announce Col. C. W. Bradshaw, of the 42d Reg't N. C. Troops, as a suitable candidate to represent the people of Davidson County in the House of Commons of the General Assembly of North Carolina. Col. Bradshaw has been a faithful soldier in the field for three years in defence of his country; and will as faithfully represent his country's interests in the Legislature, if the people call him to that position. MANY VOTERS.
june 27, 1864. d26t

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

THE JACK MORGAN SONGSTER—JUST out—compiled by a Capt. in Gen. Lee's Army. The best Song Book yet published. Price $1,00. One half off to the trade.

BRANSON & FARRAR.
Raleigh, June 18. 123-d6t.

Wanted, a Situation as a Teacher.

I WISH to obtain a situation as a Teacher, either of a public or private school. I am a graduate of the University of North Carolina, and have had some experience in teaching.

References—The Faculty of the University; Hon. W. H. Battle, Chapel Hill; J. Buxton Williams, Esq., Warrenton.

Address EDWARD HINES,
june 119—3taw2w* Raleigh, N. C.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF GOLD MINE.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES.
vs.
Property of R. F. Stockton, Sequestered.

PURSUANT to an order made by the Confederate Court for the District of South Carolina, I will sell and dispose of at public auction, on the fifth day of July next, at 11 o'clock a. m., before the Market House, in the town of Cheraw, S. C., all the right, title and interest of Robert F. Stockton in that very valuable property known as the

"BREWER GOLD MINE,"

with the engines and machinery attached, and about three hundred and twenty-eight acres of land on which said mine is situated. This valuable property lies in Chesterfield District, about forty miles from Cheraw, the head of the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad.

Terms of sale—Cash.

S. J. TOWNSEND, Receiver.
Receiver Office Bennettsville, S. C., May 26th, 1864. ju 1-108 d4w

RICHMOND, VA., June 6, 1864.

EXCHANGE NOTICE NO. X.

The following notice is based upon a recent declartion of EXCHANGE made by the Federal authorities, bearing date May 7th, 1864, and is supported by valid Federal papers on file in my office:

SEC. 1. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at City Point, Va., previous to the 1st of June, 1864, are hereby declared to be exchanged.

SEC. 2. All Confederate officers and men, and all civilians, who have been captured at any place, and RELEASED ON PAROLE, prior to May 7, 1864, are hereby declared to be exchanged. This section, however, is not intended to include any officers or men captured at Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863, except such as were declared exchanged by Exchange Notices numbers six, seven and eight.

RO. GULD
ju 21-d6t Agent of Exchange.

HEAD'QRS 3D MILITARY DISTRICT,
DEPARTMENT N. CAROLINA AND SO. VA.,
WILMINGTON, N. C., June 16, 1864.

Circular.

CITIZENS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED, THAT in future no permit will be granted to visit the Forts at the mouth of the Cape Fear River. Those desiring to send provisions or clothing to soldiers in this command, can have them forwarded with despatch by sending them to the care of Capt. J. B. Granger, A. Q. M., at this place.

By command of Maj. Gen. WHITING
JNO. S. FAIRLY,
june 21-125 d6t Lt. and A. D. C.

Conscript Office,

RALEIGH, N. C. June 7th, 1864.

(Extract)

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 137.

VII. CAPT. HUGH L. COLE is hereby assigned to duty as Enrolling Officer for the First Congressional District, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of the Commandant.
(Signed) E. J. HARDIN, Adjutant
Chief Enrolling Office 1st Cong. Dist.

Murfreesboro', N. C, June 15th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

I. In obedience with Special Orders, current series, No. 137, paragraph VII, the undersigned takes command of the Enrollment in this District.

II. At the direction of Lt. Gen. T. H. Holmes, Commanding Reserves in North Carolina, it is ordered that the Reserves of both classes—i. e. all white males between 17 and 18 years of age and all between 45 and 50, assemble at the county seats of the counties in which they reside, on Saturday, the 25th instant, and proceed to organize themselves into companies of at least sixty enlisted men, elect their officers and forward their muster rolls and certificates of election of officers to these Headquarters, without delay. The two classes must be organized separately, and the officers chosen from the class to which the men belong.

III. The Commanding Officer of the "Home Guard" in each county is charged (in the absence of County Enrolling Officers) with the execution of paragraph II of this order.

(Signed) HUGH L. COLE.
Capt. and En. Officer 1st Cong. Dist.
ju 21-d3t North Carolina.

Mrs. H. W. Miller.

BOARD

By the Day,	$ 5
" Week,	30
" Month,	100
Meals alone,	25

june 16-d1y

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERSMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, JUNE 9, '64.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE Cotton Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz,

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
june 15-120-tjuly

NOTICE.

FOR SALE SEVERAL THOUSAND POUNDS of Plantation Iron. We will pay the highest cash price for all kinds of old Files and Scrap Iron. BECK, BRODIE & CO.
Raleigh, april 13, '64 dtf.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.

Tally-Ho, Granville Co. N. C.

THE Fall Session of this School, under the care of T. J. HORNER, assisted by J. H. ROWLAND, commences the 3rd Monday in July.

The price of board and tuition is $600 per session. Application for admission should be made in advance. T. J. HORNER.
june 20-124 d18t

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER FRIDAY 24TH INST., OUR mail-train will leave Raleigh at 10 o'clock A. M., returning will arrive at 1 A. M.

P. A. DUNN, Genl. Supt.
Office R. & G. R. R. Co.,
Raleigh, June 22, 1864. june 20-123-d12t

OFFICE OF THE R. & G. R. R. CO.,
RALEIGH, June 20, 1864.

THE ANUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company in the city of Raleigh, on Thursday, the 7th of July, 1864. W. W. VASS,
june, 21-3t Treas. and Sec'y.

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1864.

The Situation.

The telegraph line is operating through to Petersburg and Richmond, and these places are no longer isolated from communication with the Confederacy. The lines around the South of Petersburg are kept by the respective armies, and both are without doubt strengthening their fortifications. During the past week there were, from day to day, heavy skirmishes, reaching at times to hard fought battles between portions of the army of Gen. Lee and the forces of Grant. In all of these, the balance of success is with us. Our casualties have been comparatively few. The number of prisoners taken by the enemy has amounted to a scarce perceptible loss; while in killed and wounded they have suffered heavily, and we have captured from time to time in round numbers about thirty-five hundred.

Their desertions are frequent and in considerable numbers; and all these tell one tale of disaffection, demoralization and a general disinclination in Grant's army for further fighting.

The spirit of our troops continues sanguine and confident; not a soldier that we see or hear of, who does not speak with entire assurance of our ultimate triumph, conclusively and effectually, over Grant. They laugh to scorn the doleful, distressing, melancholy, despairing notes of hopelessness and gloom which fill the air here in the rear; they despise the arithmetician who (cyphers themselves, as far as any usefulness is concerned,) are busy working out long lists of figures, to show the fearful diminution in our ranks, and they very naturally wish that some of these cyphers would take the right side of the line, and thus occupy a position where they might count at least as *a unit*. An hour with one of these bronzed and begrimed inhabitants of the trenches, is as refreshing as shower of a sultry day. They inspire, encourage and exalt the patriot's wishes, and respond to his cheering anticipations.

For our own part, though participating in that just and natural anxiety which arises from the importance—the momentous importance of the situation—our confidence has never abated. On every principle of war, it is demonstrated that Grant's movement so far is a failure; a succession of shifts and stratagems, confessing inability to succeed in the original design, and giving evidence of the necessity of change.

It is utterly impossible, at this distance, to conjecture, much less to say with any precision, how long this state of things may last, or when or how shall be the end thereof.—This can only be attempted by those oracles who are possessed of inspiration—whose commodities of prophesy, of the past and future, are thrown on the market at the value of the disposer. These neither beget events nor control them; they only describe their idea of them; and with intelligent people this ought to be harmless.

If we judge by experience, Gen. Lee will deliver battle at the right time, and in the right way, and with the right result. This is a comforting assurance, because founded on experience.

The raiders on the Danville road have done extensive mischief; to what exact extent, we are not able to say; but we fear they have torn the track for more than twenty miles. At Staunton bridge, between Burkeville and Danville, they encountered our forces, and were signally repulsed with the loss of about two hundred, killed and wounded. They were retreating at the last accounts, by a single road, and that is said to have been blocked in their rear. May they "come to grief"—or go to Americus and Charleston, which is the same thing.

In the course of the day, we trust to have dispatches for the press. If we had received them sooner, we should not have written this editorial; for the weather is not cool—thermometer 94—collards dry and threatening collapse—gardens altogether in the drought—and not a "damper," except the far-off reports of rain in Georgia, and the dampers of these everlasting cyphers who work their brains day and night to add up Confederate losses. May the day come when a glorious victory may subtract all their occupation from them—when peace, independence and prosperity may be multiplied throughout the land, and the fruits thereof so divided among loyal people, that naught will be left for those who have been tories in heart, speech and writing, but CYPHERS.

Since writing the above, we have rumors from Greensboro' that the entire command of Kautz, the Raider, has been captured by Fitz Lee and Dearing. If this be true, raiding, with a loss of artillery, horses, men and officers, don't work out by any rule in arithmetic except REDUCTION.

The clouds, too, common, natural, health-reviving, garden and collards'-restoring clouds are looming up; good, capital rain-thunder is muttering; fine, air-purifying lightning is flashing, and such a breeze! and we in white pantaloons, thin shoes, away from home, and no umbrella!

Rare Goods at Auction.

It is not often that so rare a sale of artioles is offered at Auction, as the lot advertised for next Saturday by Messrs. Tucker, Andrews & Co. And they have for sale privately, a choice and superior lot of Cloths, Ladies Dress Goods, &c. The well known reputation of this new firm will ensure for it a large business in the Auction and Commission trade.

Naval Stores.

In the year of glorious memory, A. D. 1840, Mr. Holden, then just expanding from a promising youth into a self-made man, was sitting in the midst of an assembly, with a coon in one pocket and an opossum in the other, in a log cabin, in presence of a barrel of cider which had arrived at a stage called *hard:* and the occupation of the rising statesman was to dip from this open barrel the exquisite beverage which he carried to his lips with a vessel that was spelt with a G, but did not spell goblet, but gourd. Two years passed over his head, and he sought "to be a *Star;*" and when he couldn't, he floated as a "*Standard,*" and on his folds inscribed eternal hate to "Bank-bought, Federal British Whigs," whose *soubriquet* he afterwards abreviated into "*Mexican Whigs;*" and again subsequently changed into "*Know Nothings*" and "*Abolitionists.*"

The log cabin to which we have alluded—the early political residence of Mr. Holden—was constructed of unseasoned pine poles, hewn with hatchets, and from out the pores of the wounded tree there oozed and issued the fresh clear turpentine—an article that sticks with a tenacity more enduring than Mr. Holden's "views and principles." We well remember on the memorable morn, when ushered by a real *Shepherd* into a new fold, Mr. Holden saluted the world as "always a democratic republican of the school of '98-'99," and become thence forward a *Standard* of consistency and unselfishness. We well remember to have scanned his breeches on that distinguished day, and to have seen how glazed and sticky about the seat they were, and somewhat rent, like one who had long been in contact with some resinous matter and had "*torn away*" with difficulty. Hence the "odor of Naval Stores," which disturbs Mr. Holden's olfactories, is his own smell. It is the odor of his early instincts—and it will always surround him, for it was "virgin dip."

The Peace Hospital.

We have received a communication signed "A Wounded Soldier," in which grievous complaints are made of the treatment of the soldiers, inmates of this institution. We have also heard from several of the citizens of Raleigh, that the soldiers complain, from house to house, of the hard fare at the Hospitals—that the food is improperly distributed—that portions of it are unfit for use, unpalatable, and unwholesome. Other citizens living in the neighborhood of the Peace Hospital complain of the offensive odors about the place and a general want of cleanliness. We do not adopt these complaints, because we know nothing of the facts, and we are sure that the Surgeons having these Institutions in charge are prepared to refute their justness, or if any mal-practice or neglect has crept in, to correct it.

The influx of wounded men has been sudden, and perhaps finds some want of preparation; and some allowance is due on that account. The ladies who have undertaken to aid the soldiers, will find subjects for their most charitable exertions. The sooner they put their system into action the better.

We do not publish the communication of "A Wounded Soldier," because the name does not accompany the communication.

The Correspondent who signs himself "TRUTH" in the Charlotte *Times*, has a very green idea of journalizing, when he attempts to make one paper responsible for statements which it copies from and gives credit to another journal. Now in copying the statement from the Columbia *South Carolinian*, "that there is at this time probably 100,000 bushels of corn and 500 boxes of bacon at the northern terminus of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad," &c., we did not understand that the charge of "bad management" was implied; but that the Roads were taxed with freight faster than they were able to transport it over their roads. As to the truth of the figures and statements given, we of course knew nothing.

We think "TRUTH" must have hatched up this as a protext for puffing Mr. Superintendent Major Sumner—who may deserve all the wonderful compliments this Correspondent bestows upon him. But he should have published his "puff" in the *Progress* and *Standard*, as they seem to be Major Sumner's *offiial* organs for communicating with the public notifying the change of schedules; and those who do not take those papers are not of sufficient importance to be advised through other channels.

The Recent Yankee Advance towards Kinston.

A Correspondent is of the opinion that justice to our troops around Kinston demands the following statement of facts, which he has gathered from reliable authority:

The yankee force consisted of the 15th Connecticut regiment, the 132d New York regiment, battery H, 3d N. Y. Light Artillery, and two companies of the N. Y. cavalry—all told, about 1200 men. One hundred picked men from the two regiments above mentioned, commanded by a Capt. Green of the 132d New York Reg't, advanced through swamps and woods to Cobb's mills; Lt. Col. Hitchcock, of the 132d New York Reg't, advanced on the Neuse road with 300 men, and one piece of artillery; Col. P. J. Classon, commanding the 132d N. Y. Reg't, advanced on Dover road with 700 infantry, one hundred cavalry, and three pieces of artillery.

They were to make a junction at Southwest creek and capture all of our outposts.—They did some damage, but not as much as was laid out for them. We lost 52 prisoners, 37 of which belonged to the 6th N. C. cavalry, 15 belonged to Capt. Cogdell's Co. D, 67th N. C. regiment, and killed, of the 6th cavalry 8 men, and wounded two; of Cogdell's company, 67th reg't, 4 killed and 1 wounded. Three yankee prisoners were taken and one found dead at Cobb's mills. The cavalry was commanded by a Capt. West of the 12th N. Y. cavalry, and the whole commanded by the notorious negro lover Col. Classon.—They were piloted by negroes and buffaloes, who formerly lived in the country below, before the war.

Latest from Petersburg and Other Points in Virginia.

Through the courtesy of Major Shepherd by the hands of Mr. R. H. J. Blount, we are in receipt of the Petersburg *Register* of Saturday morning; from which we make copious extracts this morning:

FRIDAY'S OPERATIONS ABOUT PETERSBURG.

Just at 7 o'clock on yesterday (Friday) morning, the quiet which had prevailed for many hours previous, was broken by a tremendous roar of artillery from the lines immediately on the east of the city. For one hour and forty minutes, the cannonading was loud and furious, the engagement in artillery being between the enemy's batteries on his right, and a battery of ours on the north bank of the Appomattox, which will always be heard from at the right time. But something else besides artillery firing went on, and as truthful chroniclers of events, we must state the fact, that in an attempt to storm one of the batteries held by the Yankees, we sustained a loss of between 3 and 400 prisoners. These composed the 27th of Hagood's Brigade of Hoke's Division. Few we hear were killed—the enemy having allowed them to come to where they could be overmastered without much expenditure of ball and powder. Twenty-nine prisoners were taken by us and brought into Petersburg. "Better luck next time" for a storming party by our gallant troops.—Some shells came into the city in the latter part of the day, but we have heard of no particular injury done to person or property, as we should have done, had any casualty of the kind occurred.

10 O'CLOCK P. M. FRIDAY.

A distant cannon is heard at long intervals, but nothing more exciting is transpiring at this hour.

12 O'CLOCK FRIDAY NIGHT.

We have news that the Yankees have destroyed "Burkeville Junction," and that the raid is sweeping on towards Danville, and the connections southwestward of that point. Of course, they will destroy what lays in their way, as far as they will be allowed to go. The Piedmont road and Greensboro', N. C., may be their aim. If they succeed, they will cut for a time the N. C. railroad, and break off communication with the Charlotte and Columbia road and our southwestern railroad connections.

MILITAY OPERATIONS ON THE PETERSBURG AND WELDON RAILROAD.

We have the gratifying intelligence to communicate, that the Yankees have not only been dislodged from the Petersburg and Weldon railroad, near the Six mile House, but have been driven off with the loss in one particular of 500, as that number of prisoners, among whom were 28 officers, were marched into the city about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and taken to the spot to which their 2,000 "illustrious predecessors" were lodged for safe keeping on Thursday morning. This good service was accomplished by a portion of Mahone's command, on Thursday night. Where so many prisoners were taken there must have been (if the Yankees fought at all) some killed and wounded, but how many we do not at this time know. Nor have we heard of our own casualties, which we are sure were few if any. The Yankees have destroyed about two miles of the track, which, under the energetic mangement of President Sandford and his assistants, will soon be reinstated to good order and condition. The Yankee miscreants had just set fire to a pile of rails which they had raised when our men came upon them, drove them off and soon extinguished the fire.

A later report was brought in on yesterday evening that the Yankees had returned after their whipping—were still in force on the railroad near the "Six mile House," and that only a small portion of the track was injured.—We have seen more than one or two engaged in this fight, and all agree that the fight, beginning about sunset, resulted in the complete surprise and discomfiture of the raiders, without any loss to us, and with similar unanimity state that the injury to the road was southward of the Six mile House. The gallant men who accomplished this good work, have taught the great Ulysses that he will try in vain to isolate Petersburg by cutting the main avenues to it. The South-side railroad, if not now in full operation, will be so before to-night. Grant has been brought to a stand upon the system of tactics to which he resorted, when he abandoned his original "all summer route" to Richmond. Perhaps he will spend "all summer" just where he is, unless he cuts back and tries some other highway to the Confederate capital. He cannot take Petersburg—that's certain, nor can he move any force that will isolate it.

From the Local column of the *Register*, we clip the following:

Thursday night passed over in peace and quietness, and at 6 o'clock A. M., on Friday morning a sabbath stillness prevailed throughout the city. There were no rumours afloat, for the "reliable gentleman" had not yet started on his daily rounds. Neighbor met neighbor, yawningly asked each other "what news," and the unusual response of "nobody hurt" last night, was as current as new issue. This pleasant state of affairs continued until the town clock announced the seventh hour, when the report of a single gun came rolling up the Appamattox. Scarcely had its echoes died away, when the terrific thunders of a heavy cannonade burst upon the startled city. Our batteries on the north bank of the river, in Chesterfield county, which completely enfiladed the Yankee batteries on the opposite side, in front of Blandford, had opened fire on the enemy, which was returned with promptness and energy. For one hour it was one continued roar without the slightest intermission.—The deep boom of the heavy "thirty-two's" could be clearly distinguished from the sharper crash of the rifled pieces, while as an accompaniment to the awful music could be distinctly heard the rushing noise of the flying shells. It was not that whirring sound given forth by a single shell as it passed over head on its mission of death and destruction. But the sound resembled the distant roar of falling waters, or the passing of a mighty whirlwind through a forest of lofty pines.

The battle ground was about a short mile and a half from the foot of Pocahontas bridge, from whence, standing on a pile of lumber, we could discern the shells flying through the "sulphurous canopy" that overhung the combatants. Like jets of steam, they rushed in a semi-circle across the river, and to the spectators, who crowded the house-tops and every spot that commanded a view of the fight, seemed to fall amidst the opposing batteries.

At 8 o'clock, precisely, the horrible din died away, and for a few moments there was a solemn silence, only interrupted by a single shot or two from some distant battery. While the anxious groups were discussing the probable results of the engagement, and confidently predicting the evacuation of the Yankee batteries, all were again startled by a tremendous rattle of musketry, this time proceeding from the city side of the river, and evidently in close proximity to our lines in front of Blandford. For a very few minutes a rolling fire was maintained, and then suddenly ceased. Twenty minutes past 8 o'clock, A. M., silence again reigned along our lines, and with the exception of a gun fired occasionally, all has been quiet up to 3 o'clock, P. M.

The musketry firing proceeded from a charge made by our men, in which they captured the rifle pits in front of batteries Nos. 1 and 2 on the banks of the river, and took 29 prisoners, after which they retired within their lines.

SOUTH SIDE ROAD.

All the Government property, consisting of provision, cars, &c., was completely removed before the Danville junction was occupied by the enemy. They had but empty warehouses to destroy. Before their arrival at Burkeville they captured a large train of cars loaded with cotton, which they destroyed. Two of the cars were loaded with furniture. One car load was owned by Mr. John Hawkins, agent of the Norfolk Railroad. He remonstrated with them, and as it was private property they allowed him to remove it before they fired the train. The furniture in the other belonged to Mr. James Lufsay, of this city, part of it was taken out and destroyed, and the remainder was burnt up. They destroyed but a small portion of the track. They acted with great deliberation, piled the wood around the cars, and after refreshing themselves and resting their tired horses, they set fire to the wood, and when it was in flames they left. It was supposed they numbered three or four thousand.

Hunter, Sheiridan, &c.

The *Examiner* of Friday contains the following:

HUNTER AND HIS PARTY.

The latest we have from this interesting party of skedaddlers, will be found in the telegram from Lynchburg. If the information contained in that dispatch is correct, as it most probably is, Hunter is striking for Jackson river depot, and not more than eight or ten miles east of Covington. If he succeeds in reaching the later place, and destroying the bridges after him, he will be safe. We believe that he will reach Covington with most of his army, but there is little doubt he will loose all his material of war and baggage by the wayside. His ignominious flight into Western Virginia contrasts well with his triumphant entry into the undefended town of Lexington!

SHERIDAN AND HIS GANG.

It is now pretty well ascertained that Sheridan, and such of his gang as could travel, left the White House Wednesday evening, and coming West as far as Crump's cross roads near Tunstall's, on the York River railroad, struck out in two columns for the James river. They are believed to have crossed to the south bank of the Chickahominy by the Long and Providence Forge bridges, about sunrise yesterday morning. The distance across the country from the White House to Westover is not more than twenty-five miles. It is possible Sheridan may encounter some obstacle to his safe transit.

No cannon were heard in that direction yesterday.

WHAT THE YANKEES DID IN LEXINGTON.

We have before us a letter from an intelligent lady of Lexington, speaking of the conduct of Hunter's army at that place. On approaching the town and without any notification to the inhabitants, they opened on it with their artillery. The shells tore through and exploded in may of the dwelling houses before the inmates were app ised that the enemy was upon them. The consternation among the defenceless people was of course very great. The women huddled with their children into cellars, with the feeling that the next moment berhaps their houses would be burnt above them. The lady whose letter we allude to says that so excessive was the dread caused by this barbarous bombardment that the Yankees, after acts of pillage and arson, seemed by comparison mild.

Private houses were, according to the custom of Yankee soldiery, ransacked and pillaged, the heroes, in every instance, preferring to break the locks of smoke-houses and store rooms, though the keys were at their service. Accounts have already been published of the number of buildings burnt, and it is unnecessary to recapitulate them, especially as this is no pleasant theme to dwell upon. The manner in which Governor Letcher's family were treated deserves to be recorded as a part of the history of this invasion of the South by the barbarians of the North. They gave his family notice that in ten minutes they would apply the torch to his dwelling, and half of the time allotted was taken up by the officer appointed to burn the building in laying down injunctions as to what should and what should not be removed beyond the reach of the flames. All the clothes, furniture and provisions of the family were in that house, and all were consumed except the mere handful that could be taken out by two or three ladies in five minutes.

They committed only one murd that weer have heard of. They took Mr. Matthew White from his house, and upon the charge, of which there was no proof, and which would have been no justification if it had been true, that he had been serving with General McCausland, and had killed one of their men, carried him into the country, tied him to a tree and shot him to death like a dog.

We have no morbid fondness for dilating upon the barbarous conduct of the enemy, and no disposition to exaggerate facts in themselves so horribly inhuman as to excite incredulity, were their truth not established beyond all doubt; but as journalists it is our duty to record these things.

Supreme Court.

Opinions have been delivered in the following cases:

By PEARSON, C. J. In State *v* Black, from Ashe, directing a new trial. In Bowers *v* Strudwick, from Orange, directing the Clerk to state an account charging the defendant with the value of the negroes in 1858. In Walton *v* Gatlin, directing a *certiorari*.

By BATTLE, J. In State *v* McNeely, from Burke, *venire de novo*. In Page *v* Atkins, from Orange, affirming the judgment. In Adams *v* Jones, from Orange, affirming the judgment.

By MANLY, J. In Buie *v* Murchison, from Moore, affirming the judgment. In Bingham *v* Richardson, from Orange, affirming the judgment. In State *v* Duckworth, from Burke, no error.

Per CURIAM.—In State *v* Jones, from Alamance, declaring that there is no error.

"There is nothing like a faithful wife: under God, our weal or woe for this life depends on her. If she is desponding, your sanguine spirit catches the infection; but if she is full of hope and energy, her smiles will cheer you in the darkest hours, and enable you to achieve what you at first thought impossibilities. Let a man marry one, therefore, "equal to either fortune," who can adorn his poverty, and who under all circumstances will be truly his help-mate."

A Word for Mr. Memminger.

We take the following from the Richmond *Enquirer* of Monday. "We have no doubt there is a good deal of truth in it. The amount of praise or blame really attaching to Mr. Memminger is necessarily small, as he could do no more than carry out the legislation of Congress, for which he can hardly be held responsible, or if responsible at all, only so in a very slight degree, since Congress seldom or never acted upon his recommendations:—

Whatever new ideas this war may have developed in military science, the history of paper money has not been in the least altered by the experience of the Confederacy. The same results have been demonstrated by the Confederacy that attended our Revolutionary fathers—if not to the same extent, yet to as great degree, if time and circumstances are considered. Confederate notes, continental currency, and French assignats, have all the same history, because influenced by the same general causes, and whenever and wherever these causes operate they will produce the same effects.

The resignation of Mr. Memminger, Secretary of the Treasury, will not in the least modify or improve the results. As he did not produce them, so his resignation will not improve them. No successor that he can have will bring to the public service more untiring exertion, more zeal and devotion, or greater ability in the use of the means provided him by the Congress. The substantial wealth of the country has not been impaired *by the currency*, nor exhausted by any action of the Treasury Dapartment; but as the illicit gains of heartless extortion and immoral speculation melted away, it was to be expected that unmerited censure and undeserved obloquy would be leveled at the ostensible cause of all the loss.

The Congress made the notes, the Congress increased the notes, and the Congress failed to provide for their reduction or redemption.—Without taxation to return the notes to the treasury, and without other currency to support and maintain the war, it was impossible for the amount of notes not to increase, and just as equally impossible to prevent their depreciation and the consequent rise of prices. All this was the work of the Congress, and not of Mr. Memminger; and what may be said of the recommendation of the Secretary, as they were never regarded or adopted by the Congress, he should not be held accountable for the results of legislation that he did not recommend, and which he was obliged to execute. A people disappointed in their expectations are not likely to do justice; but when the cooler head of the historian comes to chronicle the financial history of this war, the honest zeal, the faithful labor and devotion to the cause shown by Mr. Memminger, will find their reward, and the causes that have produced the present condition of Confederate finances, their proper estimate.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist.

A FULL AND CIRCUMSTANTIAL ACCOUNT OF THE FALL OF LT. GEN. POLK.

ATLANTA, June 15th, 1864.

The body of Lieutenat General Leonidas Polk now lies in bloody state in the chamber of St. Luke's Church of this city.

It reached Atlanta at two o'clock this morning. It had been encased in a substantial wooden coffiin at Marrietta, and was escorted by Lieutenants Polk and Gale, son and son in-law of the General, and Maj. Douglas West, one of his Adjutants General. Service will be said by Dr. Quintard at noon, and the lamented remains will proceed on the afternoon train to Augusta, and thence to Ashville, in North Carolina, where the bereaved family are at present residing.

The fall of General Polk is the saddest event which has eves occurred in this army since the death of Albert Sidney Johnston.—"No event," says the *Confederacy*, with great truth, "of a personal description—saving the fate of Stonewall Jackson—compares with it for painful interest and national calamity, these last eighteen months and more." The shock will be great upon the soldiers, who loved him, and upon the country, which respected him. He was a grand old man. As a commander he was enterprising, vigilant and brave; as a churchman, he was pious, liberal and faithful; as a man he was the soul of honor, affection, and upright manliness.

The circumstances of his death have just been related to me by one of the party who was nearest him at the moment. His story is as follows: Generals Johnston, Polk and Hardee accompanied by Gen. Jackson (of the cavalry) and a small escort of staff officers, had riden out in front of Gen. Bates' line to examine a position thought to be suitable for the Washington Artillery. The horses were made fast at the foot of the hill, and the party assended to the crown. Here there were the initials to an abattis, with several embrasures, rendering the place very much exposed. The enemy's guns were less than eight hundred yards in front. There had been a little desultory firing during the early hours of the day, but this had ceased for some time before the group of officers began its reconnoisance. This was prolonged to a much greater extent than usual, and glided into a general and animated conversation, all of the gentlemen being gathered into a knot, and using their hands and glasses with a marked freedom, bespeaking rank and interest. The enemy could not fail to see them plainly, and whilst they were being observed; deliberately returned the observation, with full time for calculation and adjustment. The party seemed to forget its exposed situation, although some of the cannoniers who had been at work upon the little tier of breastment, pointed out to them the accuracy of the enemy's shots. Presently a single spherical case shell was discharged from the Yankee battery, and exploded directly above the heads of Generals Polk, Johnston, Hardee and Jackson. All of them fell to the ground to avoid the concussion or fragments. It was then proposed to divide, and the different gentlemen separated to such courses, as were at hand. General Polk selected a very secure shelter, but, becoming impatient and anxious to scan the range of fire more accurately, he stepped out upon the brow, and was intently gazing out across the country, his arms folded and his left side presented, when a three-inch round shot from a steel rifle cannon, struck the elbow, crushing both arms and passing through the heart, a portion of the chest and stomach, and out, and on its murderous course. The old man fell lifeless and mangled to the ground. Gen. Johnston was bending over him in an instant, with the rest of the party. They lifted him in their arms to an ambulance, and he was carried to his quarters, where his bewildered military family received it with the mourning of men meeting the corpse of a father.

Such is, brief, the story of this melancholy event, which has cast a gloom over all hearts, and for the moment, depressed every mind.

GRAPE.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

The Telegraph was working through to Petersburg all day yesterday, but from some cause no Pres dispatches were received.

We find the following Telegrams in the Petersburg *Register* of Saturday:

From the United States.

RICHMOND, June 24.—The Baltimore *Gazette* of the 21st has been received.

Unofficial accounts represent the Federal loss in the several assaults on the enemy's works near Petersburg on Saturday to be severe. No official report has been received.

The Federal loss on Friday and Saturday are estimated at 8,000.

Sherman reports on the evening of the 19th; that Johnston had not retreated across the Chattahoochie river, but had evacuated the works in front of Kenesaw Mountain. He still holds the Mountain.

The continued rains have rendered military movements almost impossible.

Gold in New York on the 20th at 199¼.

European advices to the 10th, are unimportant.

The ship Rockingham has been burnt by the Alabama.

From Lynchburg.

LYNCHBURG, June 23.—It is difficult to get any news from Hunter's flying army. Information recived this morning is that he is still continuing his retreat in demoralized confusion, and so closely pressed by our army that they have no chance to forage on our people, and are pressed for provisions. Persons from Bedford say that the enemy's trains were driven through that county by our forces at a furious rate under whip and spur, and that the road along the route is lined with dead horses that were killed by over exertion. Tuesday our forces attacked the enemy near Salem, capturing ten pieces of artillery, two hundred horses, one hundred and fifty prisoners and several wagons. The enemy have destroyed many of their caissons and wagons to prevent their falling into our hands. It is reported that we have again overtaken the enemy to day near Fincastle.

One hundred and thirty of Sheridan's raiders have arrived here.

Hunter destroyed a great amount of private property in his advance, and stole a large number of wagons, horses and cattle.

Ladies' Relief Association.

The managers of the Relief Association are urgently requested to meet *this* (Tuesday) Evening at the house of Mrs. S. H. Rogers, at half past 7 o'clock.

N. C. Wounded in Georgia.

We find in the Atlanta *Confederacy* a list of the wounded in Gen. Johnston's army, in the recent fights with Sherman's army.—Among the names are the following from North Carolina:

Of the 29th N. C. Regiment—W. M. Clemens, J. A. Johnson, A. C. Allen, J. A. Ashworth, J. E. Alexander, W. M. Shular.

Of the 39th N. C.—J. Teatham, C. L. Fisher, Corp'l Winsted, T. D. London, and Corp'l Justen.

Of the 16th N. C.—W C. Yeargin.

Late Mutiny at Sea—Conspiracy to Seize the California Steamer Ocean Queen—Two of the Ringleaders Killed.

The California steamship Ocean Queen, on her departure from New York to Aspinewall, on the 15th ultimo, took out two hundred and seventeen sailors, most of whom had been transferred from the army to the navy, and she had on board also about five hundred passengers.

On the third day out about ninety of the sailors endeavored to seize the steamer. There had been indications of trouble previous to this attempt, but the men failed to put their plot into execution.

It seems that these men had formed a plan to seize the steamship. Their first object was the killing of all persons who should oppose them, and the conspiracy included the running of the vessel after her seizure, on their own account.

The intention of the mutineers was to take the vessel on the first night after her departure; but they had no engineer among their number that could work her engines.

Threats of violence had, however, been somewhat openly made, and there was much excitement on board.

On the day mentioned, under pretence that they wished to go into the first cabin, the mutineers attacked Captain Tinklepaugh, who would not permit them to do as they desired.

This was a signal for a combined movement of the conspirators, and the men who were in the plot acted under the leadership of the most desperate of their number.

The ringleaders advanced upon the captain and Commander Ammen, of the Navy, who had the sailors in charge.

The captain, who had expected the difficulty and was prepared, aimed his revolver at the head of the foremost man, and warned him if he advanced a step further he would lose his life.

The mutineer, with a horrible oath, called the captain a coward, and daring him to fire, sprang forward. Captain Tinklepaugh kept his word. The bullet from the weapon, which covered the ruffian's head, entered his brain, and he fell, almost instantly expiring.

The excitement among the passengers—many of whom were ladies—and also among the mutineers, was at this time intense. The latter rushed forward, and the mutineer who followed the first was fired at by Commander Ammen, and by three or four officers, among whom was the Chief Engineer of the Ocean Queen.

The short distance from which these officers fired rendered their aim effective in every case, and the mutineer fell, pierced by 5 or 6 bullets.

Seeing that their plot was likely to fail in consequence of the adequate preparations of the officers and crew to defend the vessel, the conspirators made no further efforts. A few minutes after their attack had failed they were entirely quiet; their resolution was gone, and they were easily disarmed and put in irons.

There was no further trouble on board.—The dead mutineers were thrown into the ocean, and the thirty or more men who were in irons, were taken to Aspinwall and across the Isthmus. Eight, however, escaped, and another was shot.